

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 9999 10232 299 5

160

No. 2358. 160

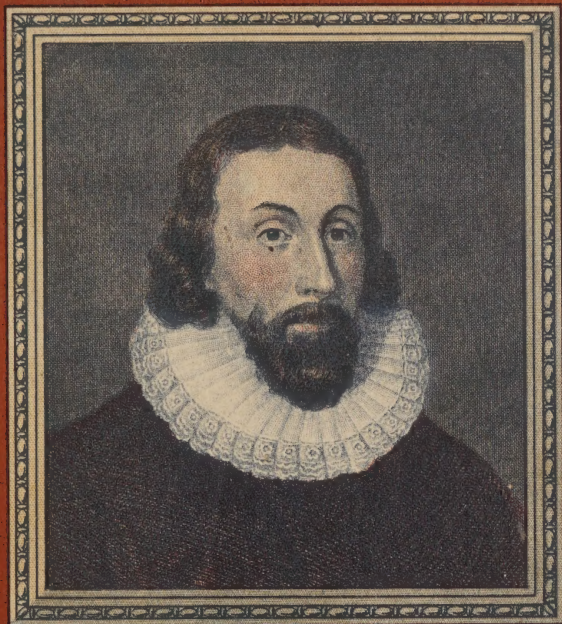


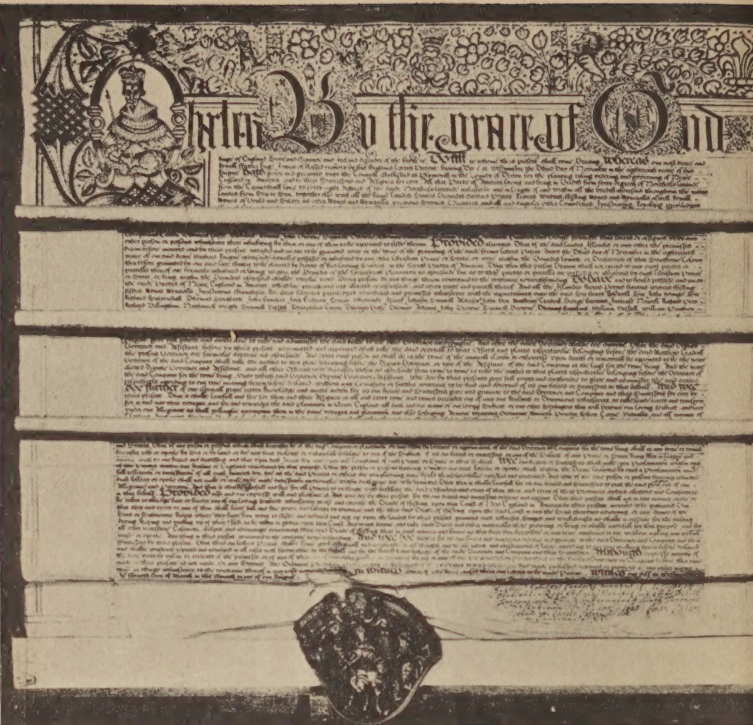


2358-160

# JOHN WINTHROP

First Governor  
of the Massachusetts Bay Colony





## THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARTER OF MARCH 4, 1629

which Governor Winthrop brought to New England in 1630. The original charter is now in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and a duplicate of it (for the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony brought their charter in duplicate), is in the Essex Institute in Salem.

The portrait on the front cover is reproduced from an engraving of the original portrait in the old Senate Chamber of the State House in Boston. It is attributed to Van Dyck.



# John Winthrop

## First Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

2358-160


An historical outline  
of the beginnings of a great  
commonwealth, and of the notable  
man who was the leader in  
its foundation.

▼

Published in connection with the  
Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary of 1930

by

*John Hancock*  
MUTUAL  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



THE GOVERNOR WAS ATTENDED TO GENERAL COURT  
BY FOUR SERGEANTS, BEARING HALBERDS.

## A Tercentenary of National Significance 1630 -- 1930

**I**N 1930 Massachusetts will celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of her establishment as a self-governing commonwealth. The planting of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1630, by the Puritans who brought to these shores their colonial charter, was one of the very foundation stones in the history of our country, for it marks the establishing of independent civil government in America. Many fundamentals of American government and American education can be traced to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Most of the thirteen colonies at the time of the Revolution adopted state constitutions after the model of the justly famous Massachusetts charter. The New England town meeting originated in Massachusetts. The American public school system can trace its origin to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, for it was here, as early as 1635, that free public education began. Here, also, the first American university was founded.

Among the founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, no name stands out more boldly than that of



the first Governor, John Winthrop, who for nineteen years was the leader and guide of the Colony. When hostile foes in England were plotting for the withdrawal of the charter, which meant the destruction of self-government in the Colony, Governor Winthrop stood like a rock and refused to yield. When internal strife and discord threatened to undermine the Colony, it was Governor Winthrop's practical wisdom and sagacity which guided the way. Through his master spirit of leadership, the infant Colony was endowed with a background rugged and firm enough for a great American commonwealth.

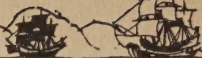
**His Life in Old England** The Winthrop family name, in various spellings, may be traced back more than seven centuries. We need trace it only to the time of Queen Elizabeth, as it was during her reign that John Winthrop was born, on January 12,\* 1588. His father, Adam Winthrop, was lord of Groton Manor in Suffolk, as had been his father before him, and this estate was to descend to John Winthrop long before his decision to found a new home in the wilderness across the sea.

We know little of John Winthrop's boyhood, except that he grew up amid the quiet beauty of Suffolk. His writings testify that he was well educated, although there are no records of any schooling except the final stage, when he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, before he was fifteen years old. His college days soon came to an end, with his marriage to Mary Forth, of a distinguished family in Essex.

---

\*The dates are given in the Old Style of dating. For the New Style, add ten days. The above date of John Winthrop's birth is the generally accepted one.





For twenty-five years, from 1604, the time of his early marriage, until 1629, when the Massachusetts Bay Company was founded, John Winthrop lived quietly in Groton, practicing law and frequently traveling back and forth to London. His family responsibilities increased with the years. His first marriage brought six children, four of whom lived to grow up. John, the oldest, was to become colonial governor of Connecticut, and was elected to that office eighteen times. After the death of his first wife, Winthrop married again, but Thomasine Clopton lived only a year after her marriage. Again he married—this time, Margaret Tyndal, that brave spirit who was willing to give up the luxuries and comforts of her happy home in England for the perils and hardships of the New England settlement. Eight children were born to Margaret Winthrop, but only four lived to come to America. After her death in 1647, Governor Winthrop married Martha Coytmore.

During these years in England, John Winthrop lived a quiet, meditative life. A journal kept by him at this time and called "Experientia," is a revelation of his devout piety and earnest faith. Underneath a stern and rather rigid exterior, Winthrop possessed a delicate sensibility, abounding in love and tenderness. In a letter to his wife from the ship which was to bear him away to the wilderness across the sea, he wrote: "And now, my sweet soul, I must again take my last farewell of thee in Old England. It goeth very near to my heart to leave thee."

**Earlier Settlements in Massachusetts** The story of English settlement in New England begins in 1620 with the memorable voyage of the MAYFLOWER, carrying the





## FIRST GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

---

little band of Pilgrims to the shores of Massachusetts where they founded at Plymouth the first permanent settlement in New England.

In 1623, a fishing settlement was established at the site of Gloucester by a company of merchants known as the Dorchester Adventurers. It did not prove a success, but a few of the settlers moved to Naumkeag (Salem). To reinforce this small colony at Salem, an organization was formed in England called the New England Company, which secured a grant of land from the Council for New England — quite a generous piece of land it seems to us, for it was defined as the territory between three miles north of the Merrimac River to three miles south of the Charles River, and westward to the Pacific. But in those days, we must remember, the Pacific coast was supposed to be not far west of the Hudson River. To take possession of this grant, John Endicott, with fifty settlers, went to Salem in 1628.

**The Charter is Granted** From such a beginning now grew a greater project. On March 4, 1629, Charles I granted a charter to the New England Company, constituting it a body politic, entitled "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England." Here we have the very foundation of Massachusetts as a self-governing commonwealth—the royal charter, which John Winthrop brought to the wilderness of New England, even as Moses carried the Ark of the Covenant into the Promised Land.

Winthrop's name first appears as a member of the Company on the famous Agreement of August 26, 1629, signed in Cambridge by twelve men who

5

WINTHROP'S SEAL, BEARING  
THE DOVE OF PROMISE  
WHICH HE ADOPTED AFTER HIS  
DECISION TO COME TO AMERICA





promised "to pass the Seas (under God's protection), to inhabit and continue in New England," provided that the charter and the government under it be legally transferred and established there. It may well have been Winthrop himself who insisted upon this provision which was to mean so much to the stability of the Bay Colony. The experience of the Virginia Colony had shown the disadvantages of being controlled by a company residing in England, for after seventeen years their charter had been confiscated by the Crown and Virginia had become a royal colony, a fate which did not befall Massachusetts for more than half a century.

## The Governor is Elected

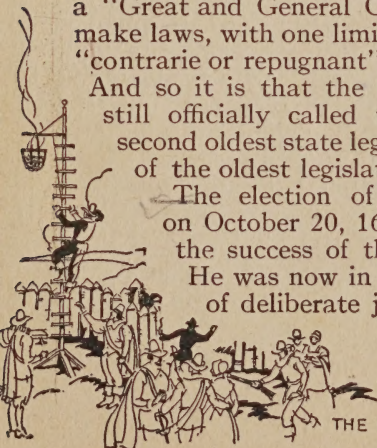
"I was first chosen to be Governour without my seeking or expectation, there being then divers other gentlemen who, for their abilities every way, were far more fit."

—GOVERNOR WINTHROP.

Under the charter, the "freemen" or stockholders were to elect annually the "Governor, Deputy Governor and Assistants," who made up the "Court of

Assistants." This Court was to meet with the freemen in a "Great and General Court" which was authorized to make laws, with one limitation—that they should not be "contrarie or repugnant" to the laws of the Motherland. And so it is that the legislature of Massachusetts is still officially called the General Court. It is the second oldest state legislature in the country, and one of the oldest legislative bodies in the world to-day.

The election of John Winthrop as governor, on October 20, 1629, was the next great step in the success of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was now in his forty-second year. A man of deliberate judgment and keen insight, he





## FIRST GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

---

realized from the first the great responsibility that was his. Henceforth the welfare of the Bay Colony was the one motive of his life.

Five busy months of preparation before departure lay ahead. Can we fully realize what it meant in those days to organize and equip an expedition of this kind, when distances were so great and the possibility of what lay ahead so unknown? The make-up and personnel of the Colony must be watched; funds raised and ships chartered; provisions gathered, and infinite thought given to the essentials needed for founding new homes and industries in a savage and strange wilderness. Governor Winthrop planned thoroughly and worked diligently. Only three times did he travel up from London to see his family in Groton. It was decided that three of his sons, Henry, Stephen and Adam, would accompany him to America. His wife and oldest son, John, were to come later with the other children.



**The Exodus** This migration could profit by the experiences of the Pilgrims; above all, to set sail in the early spring in order to establish themselves during the summer before the bleak New England winter set in. A fleet of thirteen vessels had been chartered to carry them and their possessions over the perilous sea, and one of them was the *MAYFLOWER*, that brave little ship which we usually connect only with the Pilgrims. Two ships sailed in advance of the rest of the fleet, and arrived in May.

On March 22, 1630, four more ships weighed anchor and set sail for New England. Aboard the *ARBELLA* was the Governor, and with him, carefully placed we may



be sure, was the treasured charter. The ARBELLA had been named in compliment to Lady Arbella, the wife of Isaac Johnson, both of whom were passengers. Also among the passengers were Sir Richard Saltonstall, William Coddington and Thomas Dudley, the Deputy Governor. How different from the usual adventurers and colonists was this group of gentle folk who were taking farewell of their beloved England! They were from the professional and middle classes; a few were leaving large landed estates; there were clergymen aboard, lawyers, and scholarly men from Oxford and Cambridge. Surely New England and America were forever to be the richer, with men and women of this caliber eager to settle there.

Contrary winds forced the ships to seek harbor at the Isle of Wight for two weeks. Here, on Easter Monday, March 29, Governor Winthrop made the first entry in his diary, that renowned Journal which he kept faithfully until within a few weeks of his death, and called the "History of New England." A quaint mingling of personal and public matters, of trifling incidents and important events, it is written in the third person as though intended for others to read. The first and third manuscript volumes are now in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society, but the second original volume was unfortunately destroyed by fire.

**The Arrival** On the 12th of June, eighty-three days after her departure from Southampton, the ARBELLA entered Salem Harbor—a desperately long and weary voyage compared with the ease and speed with which we now make the crossing. How fair a place New England must have looked to those weary





## FIRST GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

---

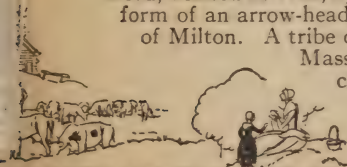
travelers on that beautiful June day in 1630, as they sailed up the bay! Just a breath of it is recorded in Winthrop's Journal: "We had now fair sunshine weather and so pleasant a sweet air as did much refresh us; and there came a smell off the shore like the smell of a garden." A picturesque incident of their arrival is described in the Journal, under date of June 12: "In the meantime most of our people went on shore upon the land of Cape Ann, which lay very near us, and gathered store of fine strawberries."

But the June beauty of New England could not long hide from them the distress among the settlers already living at Salem. Their planting and building had been interrupted by sickness and now they had scarcely provisions left for a fortnight. Immediately Governor Winthrop dispatched one of the ships back to England for more supplies.

Then came the problem of where to settle, for Salem was out of the question. In Winthrop's Journal the entry of June 17 records: "We went to Mattachusetts\* to find a place for our sitting down. We went up the Mistick River about six miles." Because of the scarcity of food it seemed wiser to break up into small parties; and settlements were made at Lynn, Medford, Charlestown, Watertown, Roxbury, Dorchester, and Cambridge (Newtown), and soon little groups of grass-thatched log huts, tents, and rude shelters foretold the beginning of colonial

---

\*Various and quaint spellings of this word exist. It is an Indian word, defined in 1708, by John Cotton, as meaning "a hill in the form of an arrow-head," and is said to refer to the Blue Hills of Milton. A tribe of Indians occupying the country about Massachusetts Bay were called the Massachusetts Indians.





villages which were to grow into towns and cities. Before Christmas, all of the ships had landed safely, bringing nearly 1,000 passengers.

## Boston Is Founded

They named their rocky farmlands,  
Their hamlets by the sea,  
For the mother-towns that bred them,  
In racial loyalty.

—ABBIE FARWELL BROWN.

across the Charles, on a peninsula which the Indians called Shawmut, and which was also called Trimountain because of its three hills, lived a lone planter, William Blackstone. When he learned that the people in Charlestown were without good water, he "came and acquainted the Governor of an excellent Spring there (on his land); withal inviting and soliciting him thither."

The move was made in the early autumn of 1630. At a meeting of the Court of Assistants on September 7, it was ordered that "Trimountaine shall be called Boston; Mattapan, Dorchester; and the towne upon Charles Ryver, Waterton." The naming of Boston was out of compliment to Isaac Johnson and others who came from Boston,\* England. It may also have been so named to encourage John Cotton, vicar of St. Botolph's Church in old Boston, to come to this country. This he did, three years after the founding of Boston.

In a letter to his wife, the Governor wrote: "We are here in a paradise. Though we have not beef and mutton etc., yet (God be praised) we want them not; our Indian

\*The origin of the word Boston goes back to the 7th century when Botolf, a Saxon monk, called "the Saint of seafaring men," founded a monastery on the site of a village which came to be named for him—Botolf's ton—and gradually grew into Boston.



## FIRST GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

---

corn answers for all." But sickness and death descended upon this "paradise," and before December more than two hundred were dead—among them, the brave Lady Arbella Johnson and her husband. As the first winter wore on, food grew very scarce; many were subsisting on clams and mussels, and bread made from ground nuts and acorns. There is a picturesque story that the Governor was at his door, giving away his last handful of meal, while the last batch of bread was baking in his oven, when the ship returning with provisions was sighted.

The fishing industry was to prove a prominent factor in the prosperity of the Bay Colony. Farming, too, was busily pursued by the settlers. Governor Winthrop received title to six hundred acres of farm land on the Mystic River, named by him Ten Hills. This land is now a part of Somerville and Medford. Here on the Mystic, Winthrop built and launched, on July 4, 1631, a vessel of 60 tons, called THE BLESSING OF THE BAY. This little ship saw active service developing trade along the New England coast.

In November, 1631, there was great rejoicing in Boston when the Governor's wife and the rest of his family arrived; most of the people of the nearby towns came to welcome them. Even Governor Bradford journeyed up from Plymouth to do honor in behalf of the Plymouth Colony, a visit which was returned by Governor Winthrop the following year.

Winthrop was elected governor for three successive years after his arrival in this country; but in 1634, political discontent and jealousy had created considerable opposition and Thomas Dudley succeeded him. This election is noteworthy because it records the first political use of the ballot; Virginia still followed the English method of



AT THE REQUEST OF CHIEF  
CHICKATABOT, GOV. WINTHROP  
HAD SOME ENGLISH CLOTHES  
MADE FOR HIM



voting by word of mouth. Winthrop did not serve again as governor until 1637; John Haynes followed Thomas Dudley, and after him, Sir Henry Vane, that young and picturesque nobleman whose one year as governor was marked by storm and stress. Of him Winthrop wrote: "He showed himself a true friend of New England, and a man of noble and generous mind."

In 1634, many more settlers came to the Massachusetts Bay from England; in a single month of that year fifteen ships arrived. This flood of immigration practically came to an end in 1640, but not before nearly 20,000 had come to these shores.

**Earliest Records of Boston** The earliest remaining records of Boston begin in 1634, and are in Winthrop's handwriting. Through some of these early records can be traced the establishment of the Boston Common; which, way back in 1634, and chiefly through Winthrop's influence, was set apart for public use, and down to the days of John Hancock and beyond, was used as a public pasture for cows. This land was part of William Blackstone's farm which he sold to the settlers of Boston for £30.

The Governor's original house stood a few feet south of what is now State Street, between Kilby and Congress Streets. The house where he lived during the last few years of his life stood on what is now Washington Street, opposite the foot of School Street. It is said to have been pulled down in 1775, by British soldiers, who used it for firewood. Winthrop also owned an island in Boston Harbor, at that time called "The Governor's Garden," which is today Governor's Island and the site of old Fort Winthrop.



## FIRST GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

On one occasion Governor Winthrop was brought to task by some of the leading Colonists because he did not use enough severity in administering justice. He replied that "it was his judgment that in the infancy of plantations, justice should be administered with more lenity than in a settled state." In his own affairs Winthrop showed great humanity and kindness. A story goes that one day the Governor heard that a poor man was stealing wood from him. Appearing much angered, he said: "I'll take a course with him. Go, call that man to me; I'll warrant you I'll cure him of stealing." Fearfully the man appeared and the Governor said: "Friend, it is a severe winter, and I doubt you are but meanly provided for wood; wherefore I would have you supply yourself at my wood-pile till this cold season be over."

### **The Bay Colony Set a High Standard in Education**

The importance of education was very dear to the hearts of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Boston Public Latin School, the oldest educational institution established by English settlers in this country, was founded in 1635. From this beginning grew the American system of free education.

The following year the General Court voted that £400 be set aside for founding an institution for higher learning. Governor Winthrop was chairman of the commission intrusted with its organization. Two years later, Rev. John Harvard left the college his library and half his estate, so that his name was given to the first college established in the new country.

In 1647, it was decreed by the General





Court that every township of fifty householders should appoint a schoolmaster, and it was further ordered that "when any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families or householders, they shall set up a Grammar School, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the University."

**The Charter is Threatened** The first crisis over the return of the charter arose in 1634, when the King demanded the surrender of the Bay Colony's title to self-government. In the defiance with which the colonists met this attack, we recognize the beginning of the spirit of '76. Winthrop was the man of the hour, although not acting as governor. A diplomatic reply was sent to England that no action could be taken until the next meeting of the General Court. But immediately fortifications were commenced in Boston Harbor, and those on the mainland strengthened, while a militia was organized, with Winthrop one of the colonels. A beacon was placed upon Sentry Hill, the highest of the three hills of Boston, to warn the country if danger threatened—whence came Beacon Hill.

Meanwhile, in England, political disturbance caused Charles I to overlook his demand. In 1635, another plan to send a royal governor to New England was averted. Time and again this was threatened, but the Colonists were always able to "avoid or protract" until 1686, when Edmund Andros was sent as royal governor.

**The New England Confederation** It was at the suggestion of Governor Winthrop that the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, in 1643, entered into union for mutual protection, known as

## FIRST GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

---

the United Colonies of New England. The confederation lasted about forty years and was the prelude to the union of all the colonies formed in the next century which secured American Independence. A commission was appointed, with two members from each colony, and Winthrop as chairman.

Except four terms, Winthrop served as governor from 1637 until his death in 1649. Each year he faced strenuous problems, and always there was political agitation and jealousy. A personal misfortune befell him in 1639, when through the dishonesty of his bailiff, he suffered heavy financial losses and was reduced almost to poverty.

Several pages in Winthrop's Journal are given to what he styles "a great business upon a very small occasion," or the story of the stray pig in the streets of Boston, which led to such a dispute between the magistrates and deputies that it resulted in the separation, in 1644, of the Legislature of Massachusetts into two coördinate branches—Magistrates and Deputies, or as they are now called, Senators and Representatives.

In 1645, a contention between the magistrates and the people of Hingham resulted in the impeachment of Winthrop, then Deputy-Governor. Heavy-hearted over this lack of loyalty on the part of the Colony, he bore himself with great dignity throughout the six-weeks trial. The climax came when, after Winthrop was fully acquitted, he arose and took his place again with the magistrates and delivered the memorable Little Speech of Liberty, which has come down to us as a classic. An imposing figure, he stood and faced the assembly, his broad-brimmed hat and wide ruff framing his strong-featured, scholarly face, marked by the years of care and anxiety; yet a noble, kindly look shone in his eyes as he





spoke the words of vindication which even today have a triumphant ring. "There is a two-fold liberty," he said, "natural and civil or federal." In discussing civil liberty, he added: "This liberty is the proper end and object of authority, and cannot subsist without it. This liberty you are to stand for, with the hazard (not only of your goods, but) of your lives, if need be."

## Governor Winthrop Had "Faith in Massachusetts"

"I like so well to be here, as I do not repent my coming; and if I were to come again, I would not have altered my course, though I had foreseen all these afflictions."

—GOVERNOR WINTHROP

After nineteen years of devoted and untiring service in behalf of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, twelve of which he had been governor, John Winthrop died on March 26, 1649, in his sixty-second year. He lies buried in what is now the King's Chapel Burying Ground, in Boston.

A statue in the Nation's Capitol at Washington and also one in Boston represent Governor Winthrop stepping ashore from the ARBELLA. From the moment when he set foot upon the soil of Massachusetts, he adopted this country as his own, and in his loyalty and devotion to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, there must have been a vision of the growth and development of America. But he did not know, as we know today, that he was helping to lay the groundwork for American Independence.





# ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Are Now Being Registered

---

*This is your invitation!*

*Will you be one of 30,000 Massachusetts Tercentenary Members?*

ALL INTERESTED PERSONS may be associated with the chartered state citizens general committee, Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc. Each man and woman may have a part in the preparations and in the actual celebration in 1930 of the 300th anniversary of the establishment by the Puritans of the Bay Colony in New England. This great event, worthy of attention by all citizens, included the setting up of constitutional government and the assurance of American independence. You are invited to join.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

To MASSACHUSETTS BAY TERCENTENARY, INC., Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

(Date) .....

I (name) .....

of (mail address) .....

hereby make application for Associate Membership. Enclosed is \$3.00 (three dollars) for membership fee.

A—Send Membership Card to above address; and send bulletins of information as issued, including monthly issues of "Tercentenary News of 1930"; this as a membership privilege.

B—Reserve a Membership Certificate of original design for delivery as soon as ready, at a cost of not exceeding sixty cents which I will remit when notified. A permanent souvenir suitable to hang on wall of office, home, school, library or shop.



# COMMEMORATION OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

## Real Living Displays and Special Events Throughout the Commonwealth

**ASSOCIATE MEMBERS** are the men and women whose interest may incline them to express approval and encouragement to the group that is carrying on the necessary work of promotion and stimulation for the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary of 1930.

There are several thousand individuals in Massachusetts, New England and elsewhere throughout the country and world, who may wish to become allied with this undertaking which is unique, not alone in its importance but in its methods. The significance of the events of 300 years ago, and the review of the three intervening centuries, is so tremendous, of such far reaching influence and lively interest, that the 300th anniversary program has an obvious personal concern for all people.

Tercentenary bulletin No. 10, "Historical Background for the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary", by Prof. Samuel E. Morison, is an excellent presentation in concise form, prepared for this occasion; 10 cents to members, including Winthrop map of 1633.

The Associate Membership plan provides an easy way, but one none the less real and beneficial, to become personally identified with the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary commemoration of the accomplishments of the Puritans, together with a due acknowledgment of the great array of related contributions all through the history of the commonwealth. We shall review three centuries of progress.

A **MEMBERSHIP CARD** and the regular monthly bulletin, "News of 1930", will go to each member, as well as other information issued from time to time.

A **CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP**, ornamental and appropriate will be sent to each member who so desires, at a nominal charge to cover mailing and a part of the actual cost. This charge will not exceed sixty cents and will be payable when the Certificate is ready.

Only through a wide interest of many individuals and organizations can the true ideals and the tangible benefits of the Tercentenary be fully developed and presented. The plans set forth by this organization are inclusive, not exclusive. We propose that the preparations, as well as the events of 1930, shall concern all the people of Massachusetts and of the rest of New England. We also propose that the direct interest shall include those who, from sentimental or material ties, still look lovingly on the old Bay State and its sister states though now living in the west, south or north; or even beyond the seas.

The invitation for Associate Membership may apply to relatives, associates and acquaintances. Additional application blanks will be sent on request or the necessary information for memberships can be sent by letter.

---

### IT IS A SIMPLE PROCEDURE

Associate Members pay one fee of the reasonable and significant sum of \$3.00—one cent for each of the years of the Tercentenary period—1630-1930—300 years—300 cents—a cent a year:—Three Dollars.

**AN APPLICATION BLANK IS ATTACHED**

# MASSACHUSETTS BIRTHDAY PARTY OF 1930

## To Honor Puritans—but also to Review Achievements from all Sources

---

The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary in 1930 will be state-wide—NOT CONFINED TO ANY SINGLE COMMUNITY—with 100 cities and towns providing programs and features for the edification and enlightenment of guests from America and other parts of the world.

Preparations are being made for ten million visitors during the twelve months of 1930. From June to October inclusive will be the period for SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE EVENTS but with other interesting features before and after that season.

It is calculated to produce the GREATEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE CELEBRATION EVER IN AMERICA, and on new lines. All the State will be the exposition grounds. State-wide open house will be the custom. Family reunions, congresses, conventions and group gatherings to the number of a thousand at least will take place at intervals through the year; an average of three each day.

The Tercentenary will not be confined to historical commemoration, important and nationally significant as the occasion is and prominent as that element will be. Industry, education, religion, social, civic and all the DISTINCTIVE ELEMENTS of 300 years of Massachusetts and New England resourcefulness and inspiration will be reviewed and displayed. Recreation, festivity and gaiety will be in evidence. Pageantry, parades and amusements will come at frequent intervals, all over the Commonwealth.

The old Bay State will make a report of its stewardship; it INVITES THE WORLD to inspect the riches of which it is custodian; not only the accumulations of the great past but the activities of the present day.

Details of the program will be revealed to the public as plans now well advanced are matured. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS of the state citizens' committee will be kept in close touch with all developments and naturally will be given some preferences during the celebration year.

---

### Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc.

Headquarters of General Council,  
44 School Street, Boston

President of Corporation—HERBERT PARKER

Chairman of Board of Trustees—FREDERIC WINTHROP

Chairman, Conference of Local Chairmen—  
JOSEPH H. BEALE

Chairman of Membership Committee—  
WILLIAM C. CRAWFORD

SALEM Information Bureau—Hotel Hawthorne Bldg.

SPRINGFIELD Information—Chamber of Commerce

BERKSHIRE COUNTY Information—Pittsfield

# ONLY A YEAR AHEAD IS 1930

The 300th Anniversary of the Establishment  
of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

*The Year in Which All New England Will Celebrate  
a Puritan Tercentenary of National Significance*

1929 IS THE YEAR FOR ACTIVE PREPARATION

1930 THE YEAR FOR GENERAL CELEBRATION



¶ In this celebration Massachusetts will set a new mode for observance of notable anniversaries. Instead of a world's fair, with artificially created central exposition, all the State and section will become the fair grounds with fifty centers of special attraction, besides the scores of historic places and scenes that Massachusetts has made part of America's life and an inspiration to the world. Patriotic pilgrimages, pageantry, parades, music, amusements, sports, ocean and mountain recreation, reunions. Old-time manners and customs reproduced for contrast with the present. State-wide open house to nation and world. Three centuries of contributions made since the Puritans planted and rooted free government on this continent, displayed and reviewed: cultural, industrial, educational, spiritual, social, civic.

¶ It will be an attractive celebration for all people, children included. Every son and daughter of New England will be asked to take part. A celebration which each one may help to make a success by thought and action during 1929.

¶ The more general the co-operation the better the celebration, and the more permanent benefits from it. Preparations now being made in twenty towns and cities, and by seventy co-operating organizations. State commission being formed. Plans contemplate one thousand national congresses, conventions and exhibitions; and ten million visitors to be welcomed in 1930.

*For information as to plans made so far and for bulletins of current intelligence, send your name and address to*

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TERCENTENARY, Inc.

44 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.





FOR 1930

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TERCENTENARY, Inc., is an organization of citizens, chartered by the Commonwealth, to stimulate interest in and to promote a state-wide commemoration in 1930 of the 300th anniversary of the establishment by the Puritans of the Bay Colony in New England, 1630.

To insure continued recognition of contributions of three centuries from Massachusetts people, institutions and influences to national welfare;

To include in such activities all the people and groups caring to take part in the celebration of 1930; And to encourage the display of all attractions in Massachusetts and New England for the attention of visiting guests now being summoned here for next year's serious and festive events; the guests are to be entertained as well as inspired.

**EVERYBODY TO HELP PREPARE;  
EVERYBODY TO BENEFIT**

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS of the Tercentenary organization are invited—\$3.—one cent a year tribute for each of the 300 years commemorated. The main purpose of Associate Memberships is to give each and every man and woman an opportunity to have a recorded part in the great celebration.

**ASK FOR REGISTRATION BLANK.**

**MASSACHUSETTS BAY TERCENTENARY, Inc.**

44 School Street, Boston, U. S. A.

SALEM

Information Office

at Hotel Hawthorne

SPRINGFIELD

Information

at Chamber of Commerce

**WHAT IS THE TERCENTENARY?**

MASSACHUSETTS BAY TERCENTENARY in 1930 is not the commemoration of a single event. It is the commemoration of several related events, and of influences as well, of more than local importance, as set forth in Bulletin No. 7 by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart and in Bulletin No. 10 by Professor Samuel E. Morison. Of historical events indicated by dates are:

300TH ANNIVERSARY of the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in New England, by the Puritans, and THE SETTING UP OF INDEPENDENT CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA—the germ of later independence, brought here with the charter by Governor John Winthrop and his Company, Salem 1630. THIS IS THE KEY-NOTE.

300TH ANNIVERSARY of the General Court—the present Legislature of Massachusetts—one of the OLDEST LEGISLATIVE BODIES OF THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

300TH ANNIVERSARY of the following towns and cities: BOSTON, CHARLESTOWN, MEDFORD, WATERTOWN, ROXBURY, NEWTON, DORCHESTER, CAMBRIDGE, BROOKLINE. Each is to have a local celebration.

ALSO to be commemorated by the Tercentenary in 1930 will be THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF PEOPLE AND THEIR LEADERS DURING THE THREE CENTURIES of constructive upbuilding of THIS COMMONWEALTH, SECTION AND NATION. A review of 300 years in all the fields of thought and action and by all the agencies that may contribute to such a review, is the plan. The Tercentenary program and policy is inclusive, not exclusive; for and by all the people and interests. Everybody help! everybody benefits.

The actual accomplishment depends, of course, on the same willing co-operation by all organizations, communities, individuals, officials, that has enabled so much progress: the exercise of the confidence and faith always characteristic of New England. It is a fundamental plank in our Tercentenary organization platform that MUCH SELF-HELP MUST BE EXERCISED. No super-organization is to be set up with a great central fund to be dealt out. THE PEOPLE AND GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES ARE TO DO THEIR OWN CELEBRATING, EACH UNIT AS IT MAY CHOOSE, and the whole coordinated.



"In the meantime most of our people went on shore upon the land of Cape Ann, which lay very near us, and gathered store of fine strawberries."

- From Governor Winthrop's Journal under date of June 12, 1630, the day that the Arbella anchored in Salem Harbor.

*Presented by*

*John Hancock*  
MUTUAL  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS





**Boston Public Library**  
**Central Library, Copley Square**

**Division of**  
**Reference and Research Services**

**The Date Due Card in the pocket indicates the date on or before which this book should be returned to the Library.**

**Please do not remove cards from this pocket.**

